(Lth YEAR.) THE (No. 2506)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1795.

An ACT to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety five.

BE IT ENACTED, by the general assembly of Maryland, That Randolph Brandt Latimer be agent of this state, to execute the trust and power reposed in him by virtue of this act, from the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, until the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

II. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent superintend the collection of all arrearages and balances due from the several collectors of the respective counties within this state, appointed since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent is hereby authorised and required to call upon the treasurers of the respective shores for an accurate statement of all arrearages and balances due from such collectors, and such account shall be furnished by the said treasurers accordingly.

III. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of all balances due to the state on the auditor's books, or on open account; and the said agent shall have power to require payment of, and if necessary to sue for and recover the same; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with any such debtors, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal.

IV. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of all monies due to the state for duties, fines, penalties, forfeitures and amerciaments, and forfeited recognizances, and for ordinary, retailers and marriage licences, and to require payment, and (if necessary) sue for and recover the same; and the said agent may allow for insolvencies, and credit any money that the party is not chargeable with by law; and for his information of the law he may take advice of the attorney-general in writing.

V. *And be it enacted*, That whenever there shall be occasion to expose to public sale the property of any collector, or his securities, by virtue of any execution already issued, or to be directed for this purpose, the agent shall cause public notice to be given of such sale, and shall attend the same, and if it shall appear that there is danger of losing any part of the debt due to the state, and not otherwise, shall purchase any property so exposed to sale for the use of the state, in payment, or part payment, as the case may be, of the arrearages due by the collectors whose property may be so purchased; and any property so purchased for the use of the state, the said agent may again expose to public auction on the most advantageous terms for the use of the state, and if the same be sold on credit, the said agent shall take bond, with good and sufficient security, to be approved of by the treasurer of the western shore, from the purchasers of such property; and all bonds by him so taken shall be deposited, with an accurate list thereof subscribed by him, into the treasury of the western shore, and shall be a lien upon the real property of such purchasers and their securities from the respective dates, or so much thereof as is mentioned in the schedule thereto annexed.

VI. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall have power to dispose of all confiscated British property that remains unsold, except the property of Edmund Jenings, of the city of London, and of Thomas Digges, formerly of Maryland, but now residing in Europe, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal.

VII. *And be it enacted*, That the governor and council be authorised to require new bond and security from every purchaser of confiscated or other property sold by this state, who has not heretofore installed for the same; and provided the said purchaser or his securities, or either of them, do not, on or before the first day of May next, of which two months notice at least shall be given in the Annapolis, Easton, Frederick, and one of the Baltimore news-papers, come in and install the same with the agent of this state, that then in all such cases it shall and may be lawful for the agent, and he is hereby authorised and required, to enter upon and take back the said property to and for the use of the state, and as early as practicable thereafter to dispose of the same, on a credit of three years from the first day of December next, always requiring annual payments of the whole interest, and equal annual payments of the principal; which bonds, when taken, shall be a lien on the real estate of the purchaser and his securities; and the said agent shall lay before the legislature, at their next session, a list of all persons from whom property shall be taken back in virtue of this act, the amount of the former sales, and also the amount of sales in pursuance of this act; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with the purchasers of said property so taken back, for the value of the annual use of the said land while in the possession of such purchaser or purchasers; and in cases where the said purchaser is of sufficient ability to pay for the use of the land so purchased, and shall neglect to come in and compromise the same, the agent is hereby required to institute suits for the recovery thereof.

VIII. *And be it enacted*, That the agent shall immediately call on and request the attorney-general to commence, and prosecute to final determination as speedily as possible, the state's right to all confiscated property which hath been or may be made known and discovered to the said agent; and the said agent shall report to the next session of assembly such suits as are or may be depending to recover the same, and also such as may then not be commenced, with the reasons assigned by the attorney-general why the same have not been commenced.

IX. *And be it enacted*, That if any bond debtor to the state, for confiscated property purchased, or otherwise, shall neglect to make payment, agreeably to the condition of his bond, and sundry resolves of the general assembly, the said agent shall cause process to issue for the whole principal and interest then due, or shall proceed on any execution already issued and served and suspended, as occasion may require, or under the direction, and with the approbation of, the governor and council, he is hereby authorised to delay any execution as long as they may think expedient and necessary.

X. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds taken for taxes due before the first of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent shall also superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds installed, or otherwise, for the emissions of paper money of seventeen hundred and sixty-nine and seventeen hundred and seventy-three.

XI. *And be it enacted*, That no process shall issue against any of the public debtors, unless by the direction of the said agent.

XII. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall have power to fix such days for the sale of property, taken by fieri facias at the suit of the state, as he may think proper, always taking care to give at least twenty days public notice thereof; and the said agent shall also have power to suspend the sales, from time to time, as he may think most to the advantage of the state.

XIII. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall pay into the treasury, in specie, the amount of all specie by him received in the discharge of the duties of this act.

XIV. *And be it enacted*, That in all cases where bonds shall be taken in virtue of this act, the bonds shall be a lien on all the real property of the obligors from the date thereof, or on so much of the said real property as the governor and the council shall think sufficient, to be particularly mentioned in a schedule to be annexed to the said bond, in which case it shall be a lien on the property contained in such schedule, and no more, such bond and schedule to be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore.

XV. *And be it enacted*, That all bonds taken in virtue of this act shall express the county in which the obligors respectively reside, and the treasurer of the western shore shall, within one month after he receives them respectively, cause them, with the schedule annexed to them, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the western shore at the expence of the obligors; and a copy of the said record, certified under the hand and official seal of the said clerk, shall be as good evidence in any court of law or equity in this state as the original bond would be if it was produced; and if any of the obligors in any such bonds reside on the eastern shore, the said treasurer shall, within six months from the time he receives the same respectively, transmit to the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, in the same manner as papers on public service are transmitted, a copy of such bonds and schedules, certified as aforesaid by the clerk of the general court of the western shore, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, at the expence of the obligors, and in such case a copy of the said record, certified as aforesaid by the said clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, shall be good evidence as aforesaid.

XVI. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall render a fair and full account of his several proceedings under the authority of this act, to the general assembly at their next session, and shall be allowed for his services the following commissions, to wit: For all payments made to either of the treasurers on bonds for confiscated property, one per cent. for all bonds with security, taken by the said agent on sales of confiscated property in virtue of this act, two and one half per cent. for all monies collected on open accounts, not including monies arising from fines, forfeitures and amerciaments, ordinary, retailers, marriage, hawkers and pedlars licences, which have become due since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-one, six per cent. and for all other monies by him actually received and paid into the treasury, three per cent. and for all other bonds taken in virtue of this act, one per cent.

XVII. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent, before he enters upon the execution of the duties of this act, shall give bond to the state, before the governor and the council, in the penalty of twenty thousand pounds current money, with such security as the governor and council shall approve, for the faithful performance of the said duties, which bond shall be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore, and shall also take an oath before the chancellor, that he will well and faithfully discharge the duties of agent, under the act, entitled, "An act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five." to the best of his skill and judgment; the certificate of which oath shall be annexed to, or endorsed on, the said bond.

XVIII. *And be it enacted*, That if the said agent shall not accept his appointment, or if after acceptance he shall not give bond and take the oath aforesaid before the first day of February next, or shall die, the governor and the council are hereby authorised and requested to appoint a fit and proper person in his place, who shall have and execute all the authorities and powers vested in the said Randolph Brandt Latimer by this act, such person first giving security and taking the oath aforesaid.

In COUNCIL, January 5, 1795.

ORDERED, That the act of the last session of assembly "to appoint an agent for the year 1795," be published eight weeks successively in the Annapolis, Easton, and Frederick news-papers, and Maryland Journal, and Baltimore Universal Daily Advertiser, and that all purchasers of confiscated or other property sold by this state, who have not heretofore installed their debts, be and they are hereby required to instal the same with the agent of this state, on or before the first day of May next, in the manner prescribed by the seventh section of the said act.

Extract from the minutes,

JOHN KILTY, Clk.

By the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, December 26, 1794.

1. RESOLVED, That the agent of the state immediately demand a return of the amount of the 2/6 tax for the year seventeen hundred and ninety-one from the commissioners of the tax in those counties where the same hath not been returned, and report to the next session of assembly such as refuse to make return.

2. RESOLVED, That the agent be instructed to put in suit the bonds of the clerks of the respective counties who have heretofore neglected, or who may hereafter neglect, to pay the taxes by them received for ordinary, retailers and marriage licences, on the day appointed for payment of the same, and in no case to remit the penalty of fifteen per cent, imposed by law, and accruing on such their neglect of payment.

3. RESOLVED, That the agent reduce to bond, as speedily as possible, all balances on open account due to the state in cases where the same is practicable.

4. RESOLVED, That the agent immediately call on the supervisors of the roads of the several counties of this state, who have before the first day of January, 1785, received advances of public money, and omitted to account therefor, to render an immediate account of their receipts and disbursements, with the balance remaining due, and the said agent is hereby directed to report thereon to the general assembly, at their next session.

THE several county clerks who have not made their annual returns and payments on the first day of November, agreeably to law, are requested to attend to the second resolution published above. Suits will certainly be commenced against every delinquent on the 10th day of February next. The late sheriffs of the several counties are also requested to attend to their payments, or suits will be instituted against them on the aforesaid day. The debtors to the state of Maryland for confiscated property purchased, and others who have installed their debts, are also informed that process will issue against every delinquent on the aforesaid 10th day of February next, without respect to persons. The agent sincerely hopes that more attention will be paid to this than to his former notices, and that it will be received by the parties interested as it is intended; that is, to save them a considerable expence, and himself the disagreeable necessity of enforcing payment.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent of the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, January 6, 1795.

TURIN, *October* 1.

The French attacked all our out posts last week; and met with unexampled success. Our soldiers, and even generals, are tinctured with Jacobinical principles, and never shew any disposition to face the enemy. They have made prisoners 1200 of our troops. After the defeat of the brave general Martin, who was made prisoner, an universal panic spread through our army. It is confidently reported that his majesty has made overtures for peace, in which he has been seconded by the grand duke of Tuscany.

MENTZ, *October* 7.

The arming of the empire meets with increased opposition daily, and of all the members, the elector of Mentz, and the bishop of Fulda, have alone acceded to the propositions of the court of Vienna. The minister of the elector palatine even declared to the assembly of the circle of the Lower Rhine, in answer to the last Imperial memorial. "That the assembly would act wisely if they concerted the means for the re-establishment of peace."

We hear the advanced posts of the French are beyond Berchem. The last battle between the allies and the enemy was most bloody. The latter assaulted the mountain of Merzenich four times—the mountain was defended by several 24 pounders. Though repulsed in each assault, they returned to the charge, and at length obtained possession of the mountain. The Austrians lost a great number of men near Alderhoven, and three battalions of Hulans were annihilated. The regiment of the hussars of Barco lost nearly 300 men.

MIDDLEBURG, *October* 20.

All the Dutch troops, as well as the English, have now completely evacuated every part of Flanders. The French are in possession of Phillipine, Hulst and the whole chain of forts, which a short time since were occupied by the Dutch.

BRUSSELS, *1st Brumaire, (October 22.)*

The English and Dutch armies, had united the principal part of their forces about Nimeguen and Gorcum, with an intention to pass the Meuse, make a general attack on the army of the republic, to endeavour to force it to fall back behind Bois-le-Duc! and by this means to hinder its penetration into Guelderland. The military operation was executed the day before yesterday, between the city of Grave and the fort of Crevecœur, but with the worst success possible for the coalesced satellites. The enemy was not only repulsed, after a very obstinate engagement; but lost 700 prisoners, among whom are 60 French emigrants, whom a court-martial will immediately judge. Besides this the enemy lost four pieces of cannon, and a standard.

They write from Cologne, that a very active correspondence is carried on between general Jourdan's and the Austrian army.—Flags of truce pass and repass incessantly without any one knowing the object of the negotiations. A few days since an Austrian colonel arrived at the (French) head quarters, at Cologne.

The garrison at Maestricht made a spirited sortie the day before yesterday; but it was as usual, repulsed. The siege of this fortress goes on; and we have every reason to expect it will speedily be obliged to capitulate.

BASIL, *October* 19.

They write—"This morning we received the important news, by Mr Marevel, that peace had actually been concluded between the king of Prussia and France. Mr. Marevel and two French commissioners had signed the treaty."

Another letter adds, that this treaty was signed at Neufchatel on the 12th, and consists of six articles. As we have not received any information of the above, by this day's mail from Berlin, we must wait its confirmation.

VIENNA, *October* 28.

The reports of a peace being near at hand increases our joy every moment.

Monday and yesterday there was a conference of all the ministers, and it is said the subject was concerning peace; that they occupy themselves therewith very much, is beyond a doubt—Meanwhile the preparations for war continue with alacrity; whereby the old adage is confirmed—"Who wants peace prepares for war."

THIEL, *October* 20.

Yesterday, after a French trumpet had sounded a call, an English officer and trumpet went to the opposite bank of the Waal in a boat, where the French delivered a letter to the following purport:

"The small share of humanity you possess made the sick soldiers of the garrison of Bois-le-Duc wait twenty-four hours on this dyke in waggons. I have sent them to Nimeguen.

(Signed) BONNEAU, general."

The English officer who commanded here would not content to the request of the French, to receive the sick at Bois le-Duc without the orders of his royal highness the duke of York, in which he did well, as the duke refused it.

Three French hussars lately crossed the Meuse with their horses, and came to join the British army; among them is the son of general Thevenot, who returned lately from America, in expectation of some good situation, but being disappointed he deserted.

AMSTERDAM, *October* 25.

By letters from Nimeguen we received information, that on the 19th a very bloody action had taken place in that neighbourhood, (between the Waal and the Meuse, near Drouley) between the English and the French—The right wing of the allies was repulsed by the French, and several English regiments had suffered much; while, on the contrary, the Hanoverian dragoons had cut off a corps of French hussars and cut many of them to pieces. The allied army has thereupon fallen back close to Nimeguen—and the French have on Monday shewn themselves already on the barrens of Michemschen, and on Tuesday by the sluice of Teerschen; on which day part of the cannon out of the works of Nimeguen had been sent already over the Waal; over which river chief part of the English troops, some Hanoverian regiments, and the whole of the Dutch garrison, had passed; the latter of which had marched to Rheenen, to occupy the line of Grey. Wednesday the head quarters of the duke of York were to move to Arnheim.

Letters from Emmerick mention, that on the 19th the French had entered Cleves with 600 cavalry, and had appeared the next day in small bodies on the Rhine.

In a letter from Berlin, of the 18th of October, they mention, that the Prussian contingent of 20,000 men to the Austrian army, commanded by general Kalkreuth, have been ordered back into Prussia.

HAGUE, *October* 21.

A gentleman just arrived from Manheim states, that the elector palatine is disgusted with the war, that his troops are dispirited, and that many of the German princes are determined to make peace at any rate, during the course of the ensuing winter.

FRANCFORT, *October* 25.

In Mayence are 15,000 men, to defend it, 5000 more were expected, and the Imperial advanced posts stands six miles off, where the French are encamped close by. All suspected persons are sent off, and nobody is allowed to speak of a surrender of the place.

WESEL, *October* 19.

We have but very few complaints concerning the French from the other side of the Rhine; and by nearer investigation, the first frightful accounts vanish very rapidly: For as much as we know from Crevelt, from whence none can get off but by flight, the French behave themselves with great propriety; and while their commanders have granted the promptest satisfaction to different complaints of the citizens and peasants, the fright occasioned by the enemy, in the beginning, is entirely done away.

The post-master at Crevelt has been ordered to forward no letters over the Rhine on pain of death.

Hitherto the French have exacted no contribution. They pay every thing to the merchants in assignats, which occasionally they receive back. Of course our loss hitherto has been very inconsiderable.

Of a requisition no mention has been made yet. Some ammunition and provisions have been bought for account of the nation, while, however, they demanded a greater number of horses than Crevelt and its district could furnish, believing that Gueldres and Meurs were also attached to it; upon the remonstrances made to them, they have shewn themselves very reasonable on that head, leaving the stipulation of number to the sense of the villages, having made ready payment in assignats for what they received.

LONDON, *October* 25.

Earl Spencer is daily expected in town.—He left Francfort on the 16th, and passed through Wesel on the 18th instant, from whence he proposed going to the British head quarters, on his way to England. He returns without having succeeded in the object of his mission. The Imperial court, it seems, demanded much higher terms for prosecuting the war against France than earl Spencer had powers to grant; in consequence of which the negotiation is broken off for the present, without any arrangement having been concluded. The emperor, it is said, demanded no less a sum than five millions sterling, a sum which could be demanded with no other view than that he might meet with a denial. If this be absolutely the case, and there seems but too much reason to believe the statement is just, it can only be accounted for from the effect produced by our good ally the king of Prussia, in treating with the French without having consulted the other allies, which leaves the emperor exposed to the attacks of the whole French army on the Rhine. It appears probable, that if an actual treaty has not been ratified between the Prussians and the French, at least such arrangements have been made by them, as to leave each other at perfect liberty to pursue the objects which each may find it convenient to adopt for their individual interest. Lord Malmesbury, in consequence, is on his return home.

The effect produced upon the public mind by these unlooked for events is various in its operation. One consequence however has been a rise in the funds, from a persuasion that peace must be the consequence.—It may, but we are persuaded the period is by far more distant than many would fondly hope. Nay, some letters from Berlin assert that there is no truth whatever in the rumour which states that the court is negotiating a separate treaty with France. A short time will develope some of the present mysteries.

Oct. 30. Advices from the Hague state, "That at a late assembly of the states general at the Hague, all the deputies of the different towns and provinces were unanimously of opinion that it would be indispensably necessary to set on foot negotiations of peace. In consequence of this disposition, several gentlemen have been appointed to repair to the courts of the different combined powers, to request their co-operation towards this important end; and that a congress should be forthwith held. M. Fagel, greffier to the states general, is to be the ambassador to the court of St. James's.

Oct. 31. It is now considered as certain that the king of Prussia has formally notified to our ministers his intention of withdrawing all his troops from the war against France, except his contingent as a prince of the empire; and as he has various unliquidated claims on the other states of the empire, he will most probably find a pretext for withdrawing his contingent also.

Nov. 4. No intelligence whatever has now been received from the British army since Tuesday; some little alarm prevails in consequence.

A French cutter of 14 guns, called La Calliope, looking into the Texel to discover the number and condition of the Dutch men of war at that place, now the grand rendezvous of the navy of Holland, was on the retreat met with by Le Jaion Dutch sloop of 20 guns, with whom she had an action of half an hour, but was obliged to submit, and was carried to Enekhaysen in the Zuyder sea.

FRENCH INVENTIONS.

The following communication was made to the convention on the 5th Vendemiaire, (September 26) by citizen Shmidt, a maker of musical instruments:

Citizen representatives, my profession is that of a maker of piano-fortes; but I sometimes lay aside this art, which merely belongs to those which are termed the polite arts, to fall on such mechanical discoveries as may be useful to humanity.

I am the inventor of an hydraulic machine, calculated for diving in the water to any depth whatever. The diver may saw, drive nails, make holes, fasten cordage, and collect articles at the bottom, without compression either of water or air, holding at the same time conversation with those who are above.

A machine like this may in many cases be of extreme utility to the republic.

I now present to the national convention, a plough, which is so constructed as to require less than half the usual force to draw it; that is to say, in common lands it may be managed with one horse or one ox, and in clayey or other soils, considered as the strongest, with two horses or two oxen.

Letter from the same.

The fire which lately broke out in the ci-devant Abbey of St. Germaine, gave occasion to remark, that whatever had hitherto been contrived to stay the progress of this destructive scourge was insufficient, and that all the expedients fallen on merely presented the means of snatching from the flames those who, being in their chambers, could only escape by leaping out of the casement, the stair-case having already caught fire. This observation suggested to me an idea of a *bridge-ladder*, with which assistance may be given to those whom the fire may prevent from descending by the stair case. This ladder rises at pleasure, and being brought to the necessary height, the bridge, which extends itself to the distance of 12 feet is thrown out, and rests on the window. Should this invention merit the adoption of the representatives of the people, I demand that one or two may be placed in each depot of fire engines at Paris, and as many as may be deemed necessary in each of the other cities of the republic.

DUBLIN *October* 24.

The emperor will, it is supposed, be compelled shortly to negotiate for peace. From the exhausted state of his dominions and those of the electors and princes of Germany, even the most tempting offers of a subsidy will scarce induce him to risk the hazards of another campaign. To attain the desirable object, he must put up with the loss of the ci-devant Austrian Netherlands, relinquish all future claim to Lorrain and Alsace, heretofore co-estates of the German empire, and acknowledge the French republic. The king of Sardinia will probably do the same by the cession of the dutchy of Savoy, which appears long since to be irrecoverably lost to him; and it is likely the court of Madrid will follow the example, by ceding the Cerdagne and other districts near the Pyrenees. Thus, if the Seven United Provinces be conquered by the republican armies, England will be left alone to maintain the contest.

BOSTON, *January* 5.

Captain Bradford, ship Five Brothers, arrived here yesterday, after a passage of 55 days from l'Orient. By him, Paris papers are received to the 5th of November.—From these, the following paragraphs are collated.

The French fleet, at present, cruises principally in small squadrons. One of these detachments, lately fell in with two British seventy-fours—the Canada and the Alexander. After a smart engagement, the Canada bore off, but the Alexander was taken, and carried into Brest; from whence the news of her capture, and arrival, was received at l'Orient the day before captain Bradford left that port.

The Spanish army of the eastern Pyrennees, has been severely chastised by the soldiers of the republic. Twenty-five hundred men were left dead on the field; and as many taken prisoners.

By this victory the French are in possession of the most valuable foundery in Spain.

The capital of Holland, the great exchange of the commercial world, involves, in the uncertainty of its fate, the apprehensions of many. The last intelligence from that quarter, announced, that a formidable opposition, to the present government, was now organized, and ready to rise, in open rebellion, at the first favourable moment. The seat of this insurrection will not be confined to any individual city; but will extend from Amsterdam, to Leyden, Utrecht, Dort, Haerlem, and all North Holland.

Two days before the departure of captain Chamberlain, (of the brig Mary) from Liſbon, a Swediſh ſhip arrived there, having on board the captain and ſeveral of the people belonging to a Portugueſe ſhip, taken by a French ſquadron cruiſing off the rock of Liſbon—The ſhip's cargo was valued at 50,000 cruſadoes—the captain reported that the French were determined to ſtop all veſſels with proviſions and ſtores bound to Portugal; captain Hallet in the Paragon, and captain Ervin in the Dolphin, both from Bolton to Liſbon, were captured by a French ſquadron, and French ſailors put on board of them; they remained with the ſquadron 10 days, when ſeizing an opportunity afforded by a gale of wind, they left the ſquadron, and arrived ſafe at Liſbon. Captain Ervin left his mate and ſome of his people on board the French ſhips. The above fleet had taken an Engliſh packet, bound from Liſbon to Falmouth, and ſeveral rich prizes from the Straits, laden with raw ſilk and drugs.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 15.

The editor of the Philadelphia Gazette has this day been favoured by a reſpectable gentleman in this city with the following important extract of a letter, dated Portſmouth, Virginia, the fixth inſtant.

"This moment the ſhip Bowman is arrived from Glaſgow, which place ſhe left the THIRTEENTH OF NOVEMBER.—I have not time to collect many particulars by her, as I am juſt going to dine with ſome French gentlemen. When I return in the evening, if any further is worth communicating, you ſhall have it.

"Amſterdam was *not* taken, but daily expected to be in the hands of the French. The ſiege of Maeſtricht is cloſely preſſed, and expected daily to fall—the republicans having collected an immenſe force againſt it. Both fleets in port. Further ſucceſſes in Spain, with whom and the combined powers, *except Britain*, peace is expected."

Extract of a letter from London, October 23.

"We hope ſoon to have the pleaſure of informing you that Mr. Jay's miſſion has been completed, as we underſtand from good authority, that the negotiation has ſo far advanced, as only to require the finiſhing hand being put to it.

"The ſucceſſes of the French on the ſide of Holland, have been ſo great as to occaſion much alarm, and to put all buſineſs in the United Provinces at a ſtand."

BY AUTHORITY.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES
of AMERICA.

To all whom it may concern.

JOHN ROSS, Eſquire, having produced to me his commiſſion as conſul general from the free Imperial city of Hamburg, to the United States of America, I do hereby recogniſe him as ſuch, and declare him free to exerciſe within the ſaid United States, ſuch functions and powers as may be given or permitted by the laws of the land, to the conſuls of nations between whom and the United States no treaty or convention exiſts for permitting ſpecific powers and functions to be exerciſed by their conſuls reciprocally.

IN teſtimony whereof, I have cauſed theſe letters to be made patent, and the ſeal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand, at the city of Philadelphia, (L. S.) the thirty-firſt day of December in the year of our lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the nineteenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the Preſident,
EDM. RANDOLPH.

BALTIMORE, *January* 19.

The following very important letter, from a reſpectable gentleman in Paris, to a commercial houſe in this town, was obligingly handed to the printers, on Saturday evening laſt. The authenticity of its contents cannot be doubted.

Paris, November 6, 1794.

DEAR SIRS,

IT is with great pleaſure that we announce to you the good news of this republic having MADE PEACE WITH PRUSSIA. We have it from the moſt *undoubted authority*, from a gentleman on the ſpot, that on the 12th ult. the treaty was ſigned at Neufchatel, in Switzerland.

We have reaſon alſo to aſſure you, that the articles of *a treaty of peace between France, Spain and Sardinia*, are now framing, ſo that any further hoſtilities between thoſe powers, are now at an end or near it. Germany has ſued for peace a long time ſince, but ſhe finds a great unwillingneſs to accept of the conditions which France has held out to her. Auſtria will be obliged to humble the eagle's pride, and ſwallow the republican doſe, otherwiſe her triple crown may be reduced. There is no doubt but the Rhine will be the line of diviſion; and thus German Flanders will be added to France, and the right arm of the Seven Provinces be cut off.

Holland, under theſe circumſtances, can but look deſpondingly on her impotent allies, and accept of what may in mercy be granted her.—And

Great-Britain may ſend forth her windy threats and lifeleſs vengeance for a few months longer. The only hope left her is, of having the whole force of this great people, with all their power and energy, thrown againſt her next year, in ſuch a manner that probably a total ruin of that proud and imprudent nation will be the conſequence, unleſs a ſecond piratical capture of defenceleſs American ſhips, ſhould ſupport her. The newly adopted idea here is, peace with all the world, except Great-Britain, and the moſt ſtrict friendſhip with the American States.

From this proſpect of things, we thought it our duty to council you not to ſpeculate in wheat or flour, or in the hire or purchaſe of veſſels, for this country. The government of Sweden and Denmark, have warranted all that ſhall be carried from their countries, and in their own veſſels, againſt the ſeizure of Great-Britain or the enemies of France, ſo that we ſhall receive moſt of thoſe articles from thence, and at a cheaper rate, both freights and cargoes, than we could poſſibly have them from your ſtates. The Hanſiatick towns have done as much, and theſe furniſh double the quantity of flour and wheat that can poſſibly be brought from America, and in a tenth part of the time. You ſee therefore, that if the great war was to continue, this country will not be in want of any of your aſſiſtance this year. We hope you have not ſpeculated in the hire of veſſels, as they have fallen here from £4 to 50 ſhillings.

The ſtoppage of paying the freights and cargoes in ſpecie continues ſtill: How long it will remain ſo we cannot ſay. You may depend on it however, that the intention of France is good towards Americans, and that final juſtice will be done.

With uſual eſteem and regard,
Dear Sirs, your humble ſervants.

A WATCH LOST.

LOST, near South river ferry, a SILVER WATCH, numbered 402, the maker's name W. MITCHELL, COCKSTON. Whoever will deliver the ſaid watch to me, in Annapolis, ſhall receive TWO DOLLARS reward.

1 6 7/6 PHILIP SWHERAR.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office at Chaptico, which, if not taken up by the firſt day of April, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters.

MR. REUBEN CRAGS (3), Mr. Edmond Key, St. Mary's county; Mr. Alexander Crain, merchant, Charles county; Mon. Girerder, to the care of the rev. Mr. Piles, Mr. William Cartwright, St. Mary's county; Luke White Barber, Eſquire, near Chaptico, St. Mary's county; Mrs. Lydie Smith, living near Chaptico, St. Mary's county; Mr. Hendley Woodard, Mrs. Mary Carrel, Chaptico, St. Mary's county; Nicholas Sewel, ſen. Eſq; Cedar Point, St. Mary's county.

1 6 7/6 J. B. GRINDALL, P. M.

By virtue of an order from the honourable chancellor, the ſubſcriber will offer, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes, on the third day of February next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, at twelve o'clock,

THE following valuable tracts or parcels of land, viz. part of LOX HEAD, LOX LOMB, and NEWINGTON, ſuppoſed to contain about three hundred acres, lying on Patuxent river, near Lower Marlborough, now under mortgage from WILLIAM ALLEIN, Eſquire, to CHARLES WALLACE, JOSHUA JOHNSON, and JOHN MUIR, Eſquires; The purchaſer to bond, with approved ſecurity, for payment of the purchaſe money and intereſt thereon, within one year from the time of ſale; the land no to be conveyed until the ſale ſhall be confirmed by the chancellor, and the purchaſe money, and intereſt ſhall be fully diſcharged. The improvements are, a large dwelling, kitchen, ſtore, tobacco, and ſeveral other neceſſary out houſes. This place has great advantage from a water carriage, and for raiſing ſtock it cannot be excelled; as it has great abundance of valuable marſh, a part of which may be eaſily reclaimed. Any perſon deſirous of viewing the lands, previous to the ſale, will be pleaſed to make application to,

2 CHARLES WILLIAMSON, Truſtee to WILLIAM ALLEIN, Eſquire.

Calvert county, January 6, 1795.

I AM under the diſagreeable neceſſity, from the many depredations and robberies that have been committed on Hacket's Point, to forbid all perſons whatſoever from hunting with dog or gun, or otherwiſe treſpaſſing on the ſaid Point, or within my encloſers, as after this notice, the firſt offender will be proſecuted, by

2 JAMES MOSS.

Hacket's Point January 7, 1795.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN LANCASTER, ſenior, late of Charles county, deceaſed, are requeſted to ſettle their accounts, and thoſe who have claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them forward, legally authenticated, that they may be diſcharged.

BENJAMIN LANCASTER, Adminiſtrator.

December 30, 1794. 2

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, about the 25th day of November, 1794, negro BEN, a black well ſet fellow, aged about 25 years, five and an half feet high, has large ſmall to his legs, has loſt his lower fore teeth, and has a ſcar on the right ſide of his upper lip; had on and took with him when he went away, the following old cloaths, to wit: a round fearnought waiſtcoat and overalls, an old blue coat, with the ſkirts cut off, one pair of buff caſſimer ſmall cloaths, one pair of black ditto, but may have changed them, and may have a paſs, as one of my people had done a few years paſt, from ill minded men. Whoever brings the ſaid negro home to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward.

THOMAS BOYD.

In virtue of an act of aſſembly, paſſed at the preſent ſeſſion, empowering the ſubſcriber, as adminiſtrator of JOHN ROGERS and MARGARET LEE ROGERS, deceaſed, to ſell the perſonal eſtate of the ſaid John and M. L. Rogers, on credit, for the benefit of their children, and to inveſt the money ariſing thereon, according to the proviſions in the ſaid act,

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Friday the 23d day of January, 1795, the following property will be offered at public ſale, on the late plantation of the ſaid John Rogers, about two miles from Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county, to wit: twenty-three likely young country born SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women and children, among which are ſome valuable houſe ſervants, and others accuſtomed to plantation buſineſs, horſes and cattle, among the latter ſome valuable ſteers, an ox cart, with yokes and chain, and ſundry plantation utenſils, a quantity of corn, fodder and hay, and tobacco unſtripped. The ſale will continue (if it ſhould be nececeſſary) during the next day, but will commence on that day if the weather ſhould, on the former, be uncommonly ſevere.

And, on Monday the 26th day of January, 1795, the following property will be offered at public ſale, at the late dwelling of Mrs. M. L. Rogers, in Upper Marlborough, to wit: a conſiderable ſtock of valuable houſehold furniture, among which are ſeveral handſome bedſteads, curtains, beds, mattraſſes, and bedding, a quantity of table linen, tables, chairs, and a variety of other articles, together with the kitchen furniture; alſo a handſome chariot and a phaeton, with harneſs to each.

A credit of three years will be given on the following conditions; each purchaſer to give bond, with two ſecurities, to the ſubſcriber, as guardian to the aforeſaid children. The intereſt to be annually paid, or the credit to be forfeited, and the bonds liable to be put in ſuit. The ſecurities to be approved by the orphans court of Prince-George's county, and theſe terms muſt be complied with before the property is delivered.

The latter ſale will likewiſe be continued during the next day, if it ſhould be neceſſary, with the ſame proviſion as the former, in caſe of extreme bad weather. The ſales will commence at each place in the forenoon, at eleven o'clock.

The ſubſcriber offers to rent the above-mentioned plantation and dwelling houſe ſeparately, to be entered on when the ſales are completed.

WILLIAM KILTY.

December 20, 1794. 4X

Matthew and John Beard,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

And now OPENING for SALE, at their STORE at Beard's Point warehouſe, on South river,

A variety of GOODS ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon, amongſt which are,

SUPERFINE, ſecond and coarſe clothes; valencias; royal ribs; ſatinets; laſting; a variety of faſhionable coloured caſimers; ſtuffs of all kinds; mens worſted hoſe; womens cotton ditto; Iriſh linens; chintzes and calicoes of the moſt approved figures; cloth coloured ſewing ſilk and threads; oſnabrig and other threads; muſlins and muſlinets; black mode; black, white, and blue Perſians; cambrick; humhums; Marſeilles quilting; Ruſſia ſheeting; ditto duck; ticklenburg; oſnabrigs; rolles; German dowlaſs; Haerlem ſtripes; matchcoat and roſe blankets; mens coarſe and fine hats; ladies black and white ditto; checks; drillings; bed-ticking; elegant veſts patterns; muſlin cravats; pocket handkerchiefs; tapes; worſted binding; broad and narrow ribands; faſhionable ſhoe and knee-buckles; coat and veſt buttons, &c. &c.

Alſo ſpirit; Weſt India rum; old peach brandy; ſherry wine; red port ditto; molaſſes; loaf and brown ſugars; hyſon and congo teas; coffee; chocolate; pepper; allſpice; ſalt-petre; pounded ginger; raiſins; cheeſe; rice; St. Ubes ſalt; window glaſs; 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d nails; iron pots; Dutch ovens; ſpades; narrow axes; cart-wheel boxes; hand and faſh-ſaws; ſcrew augers; hinges and ſcrews; ſtock locks; drawing knives; joiner's glue; Weſt-India cotton; ſcrubbing bruſhes; tea china; glaſs ware; queen's ware; tea trays; hand-boards; ſpoons; caſe knives and forks, &c. &c. all of which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, as uſual.

November 9, 1794. X

THE ſubſcriber, intending to decline buſineſs the enſuing ſpring, once more earneſtly ſolicits all thoſe who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, as he is determined, without reſpect to perſons, to bring ſuits to the next county court againſt all thoſe who ſhall neglect to diſcharge their accounts, previous to that period.

WILLIAM CATON.

Annapolis, December 24, 1794.

THE ſubſcriber has for private ſale the following SLAVES, one negro boy, about nineteen years of age, a complete gentleman and ladies hair dreſſer, one negro woman about twenty-five years old, and child about three years old, one negro girl, about fifteen years old, one complete houſe wench, aged about twenty-ſix years, and her four children, the eldeſt a girl about eight years of age, the youngeſt a boy of three years old, and a muletto boy, who can comb and dreſs hair pretty well, about fifteen years old. The ſubſcriber will ſell the above ſlaves cheap for caſh.

WILLIAM CATON.

*** ALMANAC's, for the year 1795, for SALE at this OFFICE.

To be SOLD, on Monday the 9th day of February next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, at Bryan-town, in Charles county,

SEVERAL valuable SLAVES among whom are a man and woman, and five or ſix promiſing boys and girls. The one half of the purchaſe money to be paid on the day of ſale, and twelve months credit to be given for the other half, with bond and ſecurity, if required.

2 JAMES BOARMAN.

Bryan-town, January 9, 1795.

Patowmack Shares,

FOR SALE.

WHEREAS many of the ſubſcribers to the PATOWMACK COMPANY have failed to pay the calls made by the Preſident and Directors thereof, this is therefore to give notice, that unleſs the ſaid delinquent ſubſcribers pay the ſeveral calls that are now due, with intereſt thereon, to WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, treaſurer, at Alexandria, before the 16th day of February next, then the ſeveral ſhares of theſe delinquents, on the ſouth ſide of Patowmack river, will be ſold at the houſe of John Wiſe, in the town of Alexandria, at 12 o'clock, on the ſaid 16th day of February, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, agreeable to the acts of aſſembly of the ſtates of Virginia and Maryland, paſſed in the year, 1784. And the ſhares of ſuch as do not pay up as aforeſaid, reſiding on the north ſide of Patowmack river, will be ſold on the 18th day of February next, at the houſe of the widow Suter, in George-town, at 12 o'clock on ſaid day, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money.

By order of the Directors,

2 WM. HARTSHORNE, Treaſurer.

WANTED, to take the command of an elegant finiſhed PLEASURE BOAT, about the laſt of March next, (or ſooner if application is made before that date) a ſober, civil, induſtrious, and honeſt ſingle man, perfectly acquainted with the management of a bay veſſel, the waters of the Cheſapeake and the ſeveral rivers and harbours thereof, and if he underſtands navigation it will be a further recommendation. To ſuch a perſon, (provided he comes well recommended as to the above qualifications,) will be given the firſt encouragement as to wages, and to engage either by the year or half year, as the parties may agree on.

2 EDWARD LLOYD.

Wye river, January 10, 1795.

ALL perſons who have any claims againſt JAMES CROSBY, ſchoolmaſter, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, legally atteſted, on or before the firſt day of February next, that the ſame may be diſcharged, and all perſons who are indebted to the ſaid Croſby, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

GEORGE THUMLERT, Adminiſtrator.

Annapolis, January 6, 1795. 2

THE creditors of Mr. WILLIAM LYLES, late of Calvert county, deceaſed, are requeſted to appear, with their claims legally authenticated, at Mr. ZACHARIAH WARD's tavern, in Lower Marlborough, on Tueſday the 3d of February next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, in order to receive their reſpective proportions of the aſſets in my hands.

THOMAS H. LYLES, Adminiſtrator de bonis non of WILLIAM LYLES, deceaſed.

Calvert county, December 29, 1794. 2

RAN AWAY on the ſecond inſtant, a negro man named DANIEL, thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, ſtoops in his walking, and is very pert in his manner of ſpeaking; his legs are remarkable ſmall, and feet very long and narrow for one of his ſize; his wool is ſhort; had on when he made his eſcape a round hat, painted or tarred, a ſhort fearnough grey waiſtcoat, a pair of brown breeches, new yellow ſhoes, and a pair of white yarn ſtockings. He is artful and an old offender, having been two years ago on a trip of the kind, and then taken at Mr. Johnſon's, near Elk-Ridge Landing, and committed to the gaol of Baltimore-town. It is expected that he will aſſume the Butler name, or ſome other family of negroes, who, within a few years, recovered their freedom, and will endeavour to paſs as ſuch. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for taking him, ſo that he be had again, if thirty miles from home, or FIVE POUNDS, if taken a leſs diſtance, or in the neighbourhood.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

January 5, 1795. 2

TAKEN up adrift, by the ſubſcriber, at the mouth of Rock creek, on Patapſco river, a ſhips BOAT, about twelve feet keel, and five feet wide, ſhe is painted with white, red, yellow and black, had a ſmall bucket in her, and has a ringbolt in head and ſtern, with a chain about ſix feet in length. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges, by applying to

JOHN HANCOCK.

January 13, 1795. 2

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harriſon, and ſtate of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarkſburgh. For terms apply to 3/ JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Annapolis, which will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the firſt day of April next.

JOB ASKINS, at Mr. Hindman's.

Brigadier-general Bailey, Walter Bowie, Hanſon Briſcoe, Philip Baker, Finey Brice, Nicholas Brewer, Annapolis; Joſeph Byus, Lower Marlborough; Charles Brown, care of Aquila Brown, Kent Iſland.

The Clerk of the General Court, Samuel Chaſe, Jeremiah T. Chaſe, Mr. Chaſe, John Callahan, James Carroll, Benjamin Chalmers, care of William Cooke, Mrs. Clewes, at Mrs. Stiff's, Charles Clevice, care of Thomas Jenings, William Coe (2), John or Elizabeth Conly, John Changeur (2), Annapolis; John Cragg, London-town; major Richard Chew (2), Herring Bay.

Gabriel Duvall (5), M. Burges Duvall, at Richard Frazier's, William Deakins, jun. Annapolis; James Duke, care of J. Wilkinſon, Hunting-town.

Mr. Edgerly, care of Mr. Mann, Annapolis; Peter Emmerſon, Hunting-town.

James Fraizer, Annapolis; Peregrine Fitzhugh, Maryland.

John Gwinn (3), John Gibſon (2), care of Mrs. Ogle, Annapolis; Mrs. Gilaun, at Mrs. Ceelers, near Annapolis Dr. James Gray, Calvert county.

Samuel H. Howard (4), John Howard, capt. Benjamin Harriſon, care of George Mann, Annapolis; Hall and Dorſey, near Annapolis; Edward Hall, Weſt river; Thomas Hamilton, Mount Calvert; Edward Hall, Queen-Anne's county.

Rinaldo Johnſon, Thom. Genea, Mr. Jenings, jun. Mary James, at Mr. Wallace's, Annapolis.

Thomas Lunſ. Lomax, Robert Lang, Annapolis; Thomas Lanſdale, Queen-Anne.

John T. Maſon, Walter Monte, Dr. James M'Henry, George Mann (7), Richard Mackubin (2), Mr. Modox, Gilbert Murdoch (3), John F. Mercer, care of Richard Sprigg, Villy Mears, Monſ. Miniere, Annapolis; Robert Moſs, Anne-Arundel county.

Edward Norwood, at Mr. Mann's, Wilfred Neale, Annapolis.

George Plater, care of Philip B. Key, Thomas Pownall, Annapolis.

Allen Quynn, Annapolis.

John Ridout, Madam Rowlins, at Mr. Mann's, Greenbury Rawlings, care of William Cooke, Chriſtopher Richmond, Thomas Ringgold (2), Ridgely and Evans, John Ridgeway, at Samuel Mills's, Benjamin Rumſey, Luſea Rumels, Annapolis; Edward Reynolds, Calvert county.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, John Swan, Dr. Thomas N. Stockett, care of Dr. John Shaaff, David Shriver, Vachel Stevens, Daniel Sharp, James Steele, care of Dr. James Murray, William Sewell, William Sandiſon (3), Annapolis; William Stewart, near Annapolis.

Robert Tuite, Queen Anne's county.

John L. Wilmer, Burton Wheatcraft, William Woodward, W. Walter Williams, Aſhbell Welles, care of George Mann, William Wells, John Tolley Worthington, James Wincheſter, Thomas Whett, at Dr. Scott's, Sarry Willmſon, at Mr. Harwood's, Annapolis; William Wren, near Annapolis; Anne Williams, otherwiſe Hayes, Weſt river; John Weems, Calvert county.

2 S. GREEN, D. P. M.

January 1, 1795.

In CHANCERY, December 30, 1794.

ON application to the Chancellor, by a petition, in writing, of WILLIAM FOXCROFT, an inſolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the ſaid act, to deliver up, to the uſe of his creditors, all his property, real, perſonal, or mixed, to which he is any way entitled, and a liſt of his creditors, and a ſcedule of his property, ſo far as he can aſcertain, on oath, being annexed to the ſaid petition; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the ſaid William Foxcroft appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, on the ſecond day of February next, for the purpoſe of taking, in the preſence of ſuch of his creditors as ſhall attend in perſon, or by their agents or attornies, the oath by the ſaid act preſcribed for delivering up his property as aforeſaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforeſaid, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette, on or before the eighth of January next, and continued therein the three following weeks.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

3 Reg. Cur. Can.

WE, the ſubſcribers, do hereby give notice, that we intend to apply, by petition in writing, to Frederick county court, at March term, 1795, for a commiſſion to mark and bound the out lines of all ſuch part of the tract of land called CARROLLSBURG, as lies in the ſtate of Maryland, and county aforeſaid, according to the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, and the act, entitled, A further ſupplement to an act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

3 JAMES YOUNG,
CHARLES ROBERTSON.

Frederick county, December 31, 1794.

THIS is to give notice to all perſons who have claims againſt the eſtate of SOLOMON GROVES, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make payment, to

3 JOHN GROVES, Adminiſtrator.

January, 5, 1795.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE,

STUEBEN's

MILITARY EXERCISE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

THE ACT TO REGULATE AND DISCIPLINE THE MILITIA OF THIS STATE. 15

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Upper-Marlborough, on Tueſday the 22d of July, a negro man named NED, of a very black complexion, twenty-eight years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, he has loſt two of his upper fore teeth; had on and took with him a mixed coloured broad cloth coat, a pair of green cotton trouſers, a pair of green breeches, a white cotton jacket, a white linen ſhirt, and many other cloaths not ſufficiently known to be deſcribed. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow and ſecures him, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and if the diſtance exceeds twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, and all reaſonable expences, if brought home.

20 EDWARD HENRY CALVERT.

☞ EDWARDS's BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER has been conſiderably enlarged within theſe few weeks paſt, and is now little inferior to any daily publication on the continent. The earlieſt and moſt authentic information, both foreign and domeſtic, ſhall be given in this paper, and from its very extenſive circulation throughout the union, it is preſumed to be an important vehicle for advertiſements, &c. &c. Subſcriptions for the above at SIX DOLLARS per annum (one half to be paid on ſubſcribing,) are taken in at the Printing-office of F. and S. Green, in Annapolis, and by the editor, Philip Edwards, in Market-ſtreet, Baltimore.

*** Advertiſements not exceeding a ſquare, inſerted four times for *one* dollar, and for every continuance thereafter, eighteen cents. 36X

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living at the lower ferry of Patapſco, ſome time in June paſt, a bright mulatto man named GEORGE, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, with long buſhy wool, he is very fond of ſtrong drink, and when in liquor is very talkative; his cloathing is unknown; he has rowed in the ferry boat at the lower ferry of Patapſco theſe five or ſix years, and is known by a great number of people that have croſſed that ferry. Whoever takes up ſaid runaway, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, by

ANNE MERCER, Adminiſtratrix of PEREGRINE MERCER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed.

26 July 15, 1794.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

A NOVEL,

In ONE VOLUME, Duodecimo,

ENTITLED,

MARIA:

OR,

The TRIUMPH of PERSEVERANCE.

By a CITIZEN of MARYLAND.

13

THE work to be printed on good paper, in a neat type, price to ſubſcribers 6/9 in boards, or 8/4 handſomely bound, to be paid on the delivery of the book.

Subſcriptions taken in by the Printers hereof.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public, that he has received, and added to his former aſſortment of MEDICINES, as follows, Sago, tamarinds, ſugar candy, Spaniſh liquorice, Hungary water, pungent ſmelling bottles, Britiſh oil, Anderſon's pills, eau de luce, eau de luce in cut bottles, ground ſtoppers, cephalic ſnuff, eſſential ſalt of lemon, Windſor ſoap, arnotto, patent blacking, white wax, court plaiſter, eſſence of burgamot, lavender, lemon, marechal, ambragris, oriental, imperial, royal violet, and Aſiatic tooth powders, tooth bruſhes, &c. with a variety of other medicines too tedious to enumerate, all of which he will diſpoſe of, on the moſt reaſonable terms, at his medicinal ſhop, in Church-ſtreet, near the market.

11X THOMAS EDGAR.

November 4, 1794.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton

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